

Property of the United States Government.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.—PUBLIC HEALTH AND MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.



PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

Published in accordance with act of Congress approved
February 15, 1893.

VOL. XXII.

JULY 12, 1907.

No. 28

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

1907.

NOTICE.

Any person on the mailing list of the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS who at any time fails to receive promptly this publication will confer a favor by notifying the Surgeon-General of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

CONTENTS.

UNITED STATES.

	Page.
The climate of New Mexico—By Surgeon Carrington	945
Report from Gulf Quarantine, Miss.—Beri beri on bark <i>Infatigable</i> from Para..	957
Statistical reports of morbidity and mortality, States and cities of the United States—untabulated	957
Smallpox in the United States	960
Weekly morbidity and mortality table, cities of the United States.....	963

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

Africa:

Report from Cape Colony—Plague at King Williams Town—Examination of rodents for plague infection.....	967
Sanitary measures against plague	967

Australia: Examination of rodents for plague infection in New South Wales and Queensland

967

British Honduras: Report from Belize, fruit port.....

968

China:

Reports from Hongkong—Quarantine restrictions—Plague and smallpox..	968
Reports from Shanghai—Inspection of vessels—Smallpox—Smallpox on United States cruiser <i>Wilmington</i>	968

Colombia: Report from Santa Marta—Inspection of vessels

969

Costa Rica: Report from Limon, fruit port

970

Cuba:

Report from Cienfuegos—Inspection of vessels—Summary for month of June, 1907	970
Report from Habana—Summary of cases of yellow fever in the Republic, January 1 to June 15, 1907.....	971
Report from Matanzas—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Yellow fever case at Union de Reyes.....	971
Report from Santiago—Yellow fever case on steamship Puerto Rico.....	971

Guatemala:

Report from Puerto Barrios—Inspection of vessels—Health conditions at Zacapa improved.....	971
Further relative to yellow fever case previously reported.....	972

Hawaii: Report from Honolulu—Quarantine transactions

972

Honduras:

Report from Ceiba, fruit port	972
Report from Puerto Cortez, fruit port— <i>Stegomyia calopus</i> present—Health of returning army good.....	973
Report from Tela—Inspection of vessels	973

India: Report from Calcutta—Transactions of Service—Cholera, plague, and smallpox—Cholera epidemic in Kashmir

973

Italy:

Reports from Naples—Inspection of vessels—Emigrants recommended for rejection—Smallpox in Italy	974
Further relative to smallpox case removed from steamship <i>Perugia</i>	976

	Page.
Japan:	
Report from Yokohama—Plague	976
Emigrants recommended for rejection	977
Report from Nagasaki—Emigrants recommended for rejection	977
Report from Kobe—Emigrants recommended for rejection	977
Mexico: Report from Coatzacoalcas—Data relative to campaign against yellow fever	978
Panama: Report from Bocas del Toro, fruit port	979
Philippine Islands: Reports from Manila—Plague in Indo-China and at Hongkong—Inspection of vessels	979
Porto Rico: Report from Ponce—Mortality, month of May, 1907	980
West Indies: Report from Castries, St. Lucia Island—Sanitary conditions good	981
Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities—untabulated....	981
Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox tables	983
Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities	985

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

UNITED STATES.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.]

THE CLIMATE OF NEW MEXICO.

By Surgeon PAUL M. CARRINGTON, *Fort Stanton, N. Mex.*

Many inquiries are received from physicians and others concerning the climatic and other conditions in New Mexico, and there being no single publication of moderate dimensions covering all the points upon which information is asked, it is considered desirable to collect and publish in a convenient and condensed form authentic observations on the subject, to meet the demands for information above referred to.

New Mexico alone is treated of in this article, because the conditions prevailing in New Mexico are in a large measure typical of the entire region of the "arid Southwest."

GEOGRAPHY.

Geographically New Mexico lies south of Colorado, east of Arizona, west of Texas and north of Texas and Mexico. It extends from the thirty-seventh to the thirty-second degree of north latitude, its southwestern corner extending as far south as about 31.3 degrees. The one hundred and third meridian west of Greenwich forms its eastern border and the one hundred and ninth its western border. New Mexico is a portion of that region known as the "arid Southwest," which is composed of Colorado, western Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and southern California. The climatic conditions prevailing in this entire section possess the same general characteristics, although in various degrees, as modified by latitude, altitude, and topography.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Generally speaking New Mexico is mountainous, with here and there elevated table-lands. The mountains are portions of the Rocky Mountain Range and extend in a general northerly and southerly direction from its most northern to its extreme southern boundary. The mountains and foothills extend to its most eastern border on the north, and its plains and low altitudes are found in the southeastern corner, but even here the altitude exceeds 3,000 feet above sea level. The mountains of greatest altitude are found in northwest and south central New Mexico; the Truchas peaks in Santa Fe County are the highest in the Territory, rising to an altitude of 13,275, 13,140, and 13,060 feet,

respectively. Here and there in various portions of the Territory are to be found numerous mountain valleys varying in width from a few hundred yards to several miles, and surrounded on all sides by high mountains, and in many instances traversed by beautiful streams of cold, clear, pure water, which have their origin in the surrounding mountains. The tendency of these streams is to sink into the ground upon reaching the plateaus. The mountainous and hilly character of New Mexico has a most important bearing on its climatic conditions. No portion of the Territory of New Mexico has an altitude of less than 3,000 feet and the greater portion of it is more than 5,000 feet. The altitude also modifies very materially its climatic conditions, especially with regard to temperature.

CLIMATE.

(a) Climate has been defined to be the conditions of a place in relation to the various phenomena, as temperature, moisture, etc., especially as they affect animal and vegetable life.

(b) The sum of atmospheric conditions as recorded for a long period of time; or, in other words, it is the totality of weather, while weather is the physical condition of the atmosphere at a given or during a limited period.

The climate of a place is ascertained by a study of its continuous weather records for a long period of years; the atmospheric pressure, the temperature, the rainfall, the snowfall, the time and frequency of frosts, the extremes of heat and cold, the direction and velocity of the wind, the amount of air that flows from different points of the compass, the amount and intensity of sunshine, the humidity and transparency of the atmosphere and its electrification. (Prof. Willis L. Moore.)

Professor Moore also says:

Climate affects the health, happiness, and well-being of people more than any other condition that goes to make up their environments. Within the broad confines of the United States there are many, but not all, shades and varieties of climate. One of the questions most frequently asked is: "Where shall I find a climate possessing both dryness and equability of temperature?" To this interrogatory, reply must be made that the ideal climate as regards equability of temperature and absence of moisture does not exist in the United States, but that the nearest approach to it will be found in the great Southwest.

The temperature of the Southwest is not equable in the sense of having an extremely small daily range, but it possesses the quality of annual uniformity in a greater degree than will generally be found elsewhere except on the seacoast, and there the humidity is great.

The above statement should be convincing as to the climate of the great Southwest, as the conclusions were based upon a long period of scientific observations.

The climatic conditions prevailing in New Mexico are practically the same in general features as are to be found in the entire region included under the term "arid Southwest," the difference being in degree rather than kind. In general terms it may be said that the climate of this region is characterized by a large percentage of possible sunshine, a low degree of relative humidity with low temperatures at night, and a low percentage of soil moisture, these conditions being modified to a greater or less extent by the topography of the particular locality under consideration, as well as by its altitude and latitude. Much more than half the yearly rain falls in July and August, usually in the afternoon, when it is most needed by growing vegetation and for cooling the atmosphere. Average temperatures for the arid Southwest in general, even for the Territory of New Mexico, would be

valueless, because of the wide difference between north and south New Mexico. There is a difference of more than 5 degrees latitude, which alone would have considerable influence on the temperature of the northern portion as compared with the southern. There is also the effect of altitude, as well as the topography, to be taken into consideration. There is usually throughout this region a very considerable daily range of temperature, amounting to as much at times as 50 or 60 degrees, and averaging about 30 to 40 degrees. The low temperatures occur at night, and therefore do not detract from the attractiveness of the climate as a whole, even in the winter, while in summer the low night temperatures make it possible to sleep in comfort, and in most localities the use of blankets at night is necessary for comfort, even in summer. Even during the hottest days in summer, when the thermometer frequently registers from 80 to 90 degrees, and in some localities even more, the heat is never oppressive on account of the low relative humidity, and sunstroke, so common in the cities of the East, is practically unknown in the arid Southwest. On the other hand, the coldest days in winter are comfortable if the sun be shining, and it usually does shine. Overcoats are rarely worn on sunshiny days, and it is a common occurrence at the Fort Stanton Sanatorium to see patients during midwinter lounging or playing croquet in their shirt sleeves, with the thermometer showing a temperature of from 30 to 50 degrees F. That feature of the climate of New Mexico which detracts more than any other from its general excellence is the occurrence of high winds in the late winter or early spring months. These winds prevail with variable frequency during the season mentioned throughout the Territory, being more severe in the less mountainous regions. They are also referred to as "sand or dust storms." Their direction is usually from the west, southwest, or northwest, and they frequently prevail from two to three days at a time. After the wind has been blowing from twelve to twenty-four hours a greater or less quantity of fine dust becomes apparent and is extremely annoying. The amount of dust is governed not only by the topography of the locality—the wind and dust both being less severe in localities protected by high mountains than on the plateaus—but also by the amount of rain and snow fall in the preceding months. During the past four years the rain and snow fall have been above the normal and during these years windstorms have been very rare, with scarcely any dust at all. During the years from 1901 to 1903, inclusive, when the entire precipitation was less than 10 inches at Fort Stanton, and generally low throughout the Territory, "three-day" windstorms prevailed at frequent intervals throughout February, March, and April. The velocity of the wind during these storms is from 30 to 50 miles. The wind usually blows steadily, reaching its maximum intensity within a few hours, and continues with the exception of a lull about sundown for the usual period of three full days. Such storms have an undoubted effect upon the nervous system of patients.

The second objectionable feature of the New Mexico climate is a wind which blows occasionally during the winter and spring months from the east or southeast, and which, like the wind just treated of, usually lasts two or three days. After the first fifteen to twenty hours clouds appear, and if the wind continues there is usually fog, rain, or snow, according to the season. These storms very rarely continue for more than three days at a time, but in a residence of

more than six years in New Mexico I have seen one period of east winds with alternating fog, rain, and snow which prevailed for sixteen days, with two intervals of one day each during which the sun shone beautifully.

Allowing for these two winds the climate of New Mexico is very nearly perfect. It is true that very low temperatures are present at times and in some localities, as the Pecos Valley, where the north wind has a long sweep. Occasional blizzards occur, but the low temperatures almost always occur at night, and at such times the days are shiny and the atmosphere is dry, making life a delight.

These few objectionable features have been included with the excellencies of the climate in an effort to be perfectly fair and avoid disappointing those who come to New Mexico expecting to find it literally a land of perpetual sunshine and balmy breezes.

To put it otherwise, while the climate is always superb, there is occasionally bad weather, and no amount of description, no multitude of statistical tables can give an adequate idea of the delightful, invigorating climate of New Mexico, which must be experienced to be fully appreciated. The warm, sunny days of winter, no less than the cool and shady days of summer, invite the invalid and the robust to the outdoor life.

I have perhaps conveyed an erroneous impression regarding the frequency of the so-called three-day winds. As a matter of fact the typical storm described is rather rare—more frequently the wind ceases after blowing from twelve to forty-eight hours.

SOIL, MOISTURE, AND EVAPORATION.

The effect of soil moisture upon the health of a locality is well recognized, and a low percentage always makes for salubrity of climate. The study of soil moisture undertaken by Professor Weinzi and others at the Hadley Climatological Laboratory of the University of New Mexico, at Albuquerque, shows the following results:

Moisture content of soil.

Date.	Place.	Character of soil.	Depth.		Moisture.
			Inches.	Per cent.	
Dec. 28, 1899..	River bottoms	Sandy	8	30.9	
Do.....	Highlands	do	8	1.9	
Do.....	Mesa	Clay	8	3.9	
Dec. 10, 1901..	do	do	4	8.5	
Do.....	do	do	10	10.2	
Do.....	do	do	36	4.6	
May 2, 1902..	do	do	4	5.4	
Do.....	do	do	10	7.2	
Do.....	do	do	36	4.8	

From this table it will be seen that aside from the sandy river bottom, where the moisture was 30.9 per cent at a depth of 8 inches, the highest percentage was 10.2, which, when compared with the ordinary percentage found in arable land of from 20 to 40 per cent, shows the soil of New Mexico to be very dry indeed. Even the heavy summer rains penetrate the ground only 12 or 15 inches at most, and this moisture is quickly returned to the atmosphere by evaporation.

The annual evaporation of water at Albuquerque showed the evaporation to be something more than 80 inches as against about 40 inches

at Boston. A tank 2 feet square by 1 foot deep, made of wood and lined with heavy zinc sheeting, was used in these observations.

These tests were also conducted at the Hadley Laboratory, the purpose being to determine in a practical way the dryness of the New Mexico climate.

LOCALITIES.

The following places have been selected as fair examples of the various portions of the Territory of New Mexico: Alamogordo, Albuquerque, Carlsbad, Deming, Fort Bayard, Fort Stanton, Las Cruces, Las Vegas, Roswell, and Santa Fe. These localities vary in altitude from 3,122 feet at Carlsbad to 7,013 feet at Santa Fe. Some are located in close proximity to the mountains and others on the plains. The list might be enlarged very greatly, but the number given is sufficient to illustrate very well the various climatic conditions to be found within the borders of New Mexico.

ALAMOGORDO.

Alamogordo, in Otero County, elevation 4,500 feet, is located on the main line of the El Paso and Rock Island route, 86 miles north of El Paso and only a few miles west of the foothills of the Sacramento Mountains, which rise to an elevation of about 9,000 feet. It is a town of about 4,000 inhabitants, electrically lighted, and supplied with an abundance of pure water, which is piped from springs in the mountains about 14 miles distant. This town less than ten years ago was a desert, but since the advent of the railroad and by means of irrigation great numbers of shade and fruit trees have been grown, and it is now one of the most attractive towns in the south central portion of New Mexico. A large sanatorium is now in course of erection just out of the town toward the mountains. One very desirable feature of this locality is the availability of any desired altitude, from a little over 4,000 feet to as much as 9,000 feet, within a few miles. The mountains afford protection from the severe winds, and while the summers are warm—the temperature having reached as high as 109 degrees during the past five years—the winters are very delightful. The lowest temperature recorded for the same period has been 8 degrees above zero. The greatest number of cloudy days recorded in any one year since 1902 was 27, and the number of absolutely clear days has ranged well above 225. One hundred and nine seems in figures a very high temperature, but when the absence of humidity is remembered it will be easily understood that such a temperature is by no means attended with any considerable discomfort. For the same reasons comparatively low temperature are experienced without suffering. The minimum temperature occurs about 3 or 4 o'clock, a. m., and the temperature will rise quickly 20 or 30 degrees, or even more, shortly after sunrise. The average precipitation, except during the past two years, was about 8 inches, and while I have no exact data as to humidity it is unquestionably very low.

ALBUQUERQUE.

Albuquerque, in Bernalillo County, central New Mexico, is the most considerable town in the Territory. It is situated on the main line of the Santa Fe Railway, in the Rio Grande Valley, at an altitude of 5,200 feet. The valley of the Rio Grande at Albuquerque is quite

wide and the town has therefore less protection from the wind than some others, although the Weather Bureau does not furnish actual observations on this point. It has long enjoyed an enviable reputation as a resort favorable to consumptives. Malarial fever prevails to some extent in parts of the town lying in close proximity to the river. The population is perhaps 15,000, and there are such modern conveniences as street cars, electric lights, waterworks, gas, and sewers. The annual rainfall is between 7 and 8 inches and the mean annual temperature is 55.7. Within 25 miles there are the mountain resorts of Whitcomb Springs, Coyote Springs, and Devil Canyon, the last being a popular camping ground.

CARLSBAD.

Carlsbad, a growing and prosperous town in the Pecos Valley, has an altitude of 3,122 feet. All this region is developing rapidly, mainly by reason of the excellent supply of artesian water, which is extensively used for irrigation. The winters are warm and pleasant, the mean minimum temperature of 43 degrees occurring in December and January, while the mean annual temperature is 63 degrees. The mean annual precipitation is about 12 inches. The climate of Carlsbad, while excellent in winter, is rather too warm for consumptives in summer. Carlsbad is on the Pecos Valley and Northeastern Railroad, a branch of the Santa Fe system, and derives its name from springs having essentially the same mineral constituents as the celebrated German springs of that name.

DEMING.

The town of Deming, in southwestern New Mexico, is one of the moderately high altitude locations, and is situated on a plateau about 40 or 50 miles in area, west of the Rio Grande Valley, and is the junction of the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe railroads. Its altitude is 4,331 feet, the mean temperature, arrived at from a period of twelve years' observations, is 70.2, and the annual rainfall 8.79 inches. Deming has a very favorable winter climate for tuberculous patients, and its water supply has long been famous. The principal hotels and restaurants in El Paso, Tex., until recently offered the use of Deming water as an attraction. Owing to the situation of Deming, on a plateau with the surrounding mountains 20 miles distant, the prevalence of winds and sand storms during the spring months is to be expected, but as a winter resort for consumptives its reputation is well deserved.

FORT STANTON.

The reservation of Fort Stanton embraces nearly 45 square miles, through the center of which, from west to east, flows the Rio Bonito. The buildings are located on the south bank of the Bonito, almost exactly in the center of the reservation, at an altitude of 6,231 feet. Five miles to the east are the Capitan Mountains, between 9,000 and 10,000 feet above sea level, while to the west rise the foothills of the White Mountains, culminating in White Mountain peak, which has an altitude of 11,976.5 feet above sea level. On the north and south the sanatorium buildings are sheltered at a distance of about one-half mile by hills, which rise from 300 to 600 feet above the level of the parade

ground, around which the buildings are clustered, so that the sanatorium proper is very much protected against high winds and sand storms. This protection by the surrounding hills is very noticeable when on a windy day one rides across the hills to the neighboring towns.

The Rio Bonito furnishes the station with an ample supply of very excellent water, both for domestic purposes and irrigation, during the greater portion of the year. When the river supply fails, water of good quality and very soft is pumped from deep wells.

The average number of clear days annually is 173, partly cloudy 140, and cloudy 52, using the nomenclature of the Weather Bureau. Precipitation occurs on an average of 70 days in a year and the annual precipitation is about 17 inches. The average relative humidity is 53 per cent, the mean maximum temperature 65 degrees, the mean minimum 38 degrees, and the annual mean 52 degrees. The highest temperature recorded during a period of twenty-eight years was 95 degrees, and the lowest recorded during the same length of time was -18, which occurred on December 22, 1887. The average hourly wind velocity is 6.6 miles and the highest velocity ever recorded was 63 miles, which occurred during the month of May. The average annual snowfall is 22.3 inches, which is included in the total average precipitation. The average date of killing frost in spring is May 6 and the average date in the autumn October 5. These statistics are taken from the records made during the occupancy of Fort Stanton as an army post. My own observations during the past six years indicate a larger number of clear and fewer cloudy days, as well as rather less precipitation, but as these observations were made by an amateur and cover a shorter period they are probably less reliable than those supplied by the Weather Bureau. The occurrence of temperature below zero is very rare, and equally rare is the maximum summer temperature.

Fort Stanton is not a town, but solely a Government sanatorium maintained for the reception of tuberculous patients who are beneficiaries of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, but about 10 miles distant is the quaint old town of Lincoln, the county seat of Lincoln County, having a population of about 700 people. Here one of my former assistants, himself a recovered consumptive, has located on a fruit farm, where he has established a private sanatorium and has an increasing number of patients whose favorable progress is most gratifying.

FORT BAYARD.

Fort Bayard, in southwestern New Mexico, is too well known as the location of the Army General Hospital for the treatment of tuberculosis to require more than passing notice. It is situated about 9 miles from Silver City at an altitude of about 6,100 feet. The climate of Fort Bayard is practically the same as that of Fort Stanton; the temperature is slightly higher, while the winds and other climatic data register about the same. Silver City profits by the advertisement of the proximity of Fort Bayard, and has established two or three sanatoria for the treatment of consumptives. The town of Silver City has a population of 4,000 or 5,000, is reached by a branch of the Santa Fe Railroad, and is located in the midst of an active mining country. It is a growing and attractive place.

Fort Bayard is not open to the general public, being maintained exclusively for the reception of tuberculous officers and men of the Army, but there are three sanatoria maintained in the neighboring town of Silver City, where the climatic conditions are the same as at Fort Bayard.

LAS CRUCES.

Las Cruces, Donna Ana County, in southern New Mexico, is located on the main line of the Santa Fe Railway, in the Mesilla Valley, a name given that portion of the Rio Grande Valley extending from the Selden Mountains on the north to within a few miles of El Paso, Tex., where the river flows through a range of mountains. The entire length of the Mesilla Valley is about 50 miles and the average width about 5. The Organ Mountains, about 10 miles east of Las Cruces, rise to an altitude of from 7,000 to 9,000 feet above sea level. The observations for Las Cruces are taken at Mesilla Park, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles southeast of the town, this being the location of the experiment station as well as of one of the Territorial colleges. Its altitude is 3,868 feet. The mean maximum temperature is 76.8, the mean minimum 41.4, while the annual mean is 61.6. The highest recorded temperature is 106 and the lowest 1 degree below zero. The average annual precipitation is slightly under 9 inches, and the mean annual relative humidity is 51 per cent. The average number of clear days is 225, partly cloudy 91, and cloudy 49. The mean annual average wind movement is 6.7 miles per hour. Owing to the considerable distance of this valley from the mountains on the west the windstorms in spring are of greater frequency and severity than in the more mountainous parts of the Territory. Winds reaching a velocity of 75 miles per hour have been recorded, but, as in other portions of New Mexico, storms of a cyclonic nature are unknown. The prevailing direction of nearly all the high winds is from the west, and such winds usually carry considerable quantities of sand and dust. There are occasional high winds from the south, which, when they prevail for two or three days, are usually accompanied by cloudiness and often rain. Las Cruces and Mesilla Valley have a delightful winter climate, and it is chiefly during this season that they are especially adapted to the needs of the consumptive.

LAS VEGAS.

Las Vegas, San Miguel County, north central New Mexico, about 45 miles east and 10 miles south of Santa Fe, is one of the most beautiful and attractive cities of New Mexico. It is located on Gallinas Creek in a rolling, hilly country at the base of the Gallinas Mountains, and is on the main line of the Santa Fe Railway. Its altitude is 6,384 feet. A few miles higher up the valley from Las Vegas are the celebrated Gallinas Hot Springs. On the west and northwest the mountains rise to an altitude of 9,500 feet and afford protection from the prevailing winds. Las Vegas has an excellent water supply, good natural drainage, and all the modern municipal conveniences. Its refined social life and the natural beauty of the surrounding country, as well as its superior climate, attract many tourists and invalids.

The number of clear days annually is very large, 227 being the average; partly cloudy, 115; and cloudy, only 23. Precipitation

occurs on an average of 67 days, with an annual average of about 19 inches and a relative humidity of only 50 per cent. The mean maximum temperature is 65 degrees, the mean minimum 36, and the annual mean 50. The highest temperature recorded for a period of nineteen years was 98 degrees in June, 1902, and the lowest 31 degrees below zero in February, 1905. It will be observed that the climate of Las Vegas is colder in winter than that of either Santa Fe or Fort Stanton.

The data as to winds are not at hand, but the location of Las Vegas with reference to the mountains indicates comparative freedom from winds of great velocity.

ROSWELL.

Roswell, the principal town in the Pecos Valley, is located on the Pecos River, in southeastern New Mexico, at an altitude of 3,570 feet. It is a town of about 7,000 people and is the site of the New Mexico Military Institute.

Roswell and the Pecos Valley generally are celebrated for artesian wells, and this region is one of the finest agricultural and fruit-growing sections of the Southwest.

Being located in a wide valley which stretches far to the north as well as to the south, Roswell is exposed to high winds, and being of comparatively low altitude its summers are hot while the winters are unusually mild, although an occasional norther brings heavy snow and low temperature.

A maximum temperature of 101 degrees is recorded and a minimum of -31. The annual for the year is a little over 59, and the average precipitation is about 16 inches.

Roswell is only 75 miles from Fort Stanton. Its numerous lagoons and streams are the resorts in winter of thousands of ducks, while fishing is good the year round, and, like Carlsbad, it has an excellent winter climate for consumptives. Many invalids spend the winter in the Pecos Valley and during the summer make camping trips to the White Mountain region, near Fort Stanton.

SANTA FE.

Santa Fe, the capital of the Territory and perhaps the oldest town in the Southwest, is situated in the mountainous region of north central New Mexico. Its altitude is 7,013 feet. It is protected on all sides by mountains, and possesses one of the very best high-altitude climates in New Mexico. The climatological data of Santa Fe, furnished me by Mr. C. E. Linney, section director, United States Weather Service, are complete and valuable. They show a very large number of clear and partly cloudy days and an average precipitation of less than 15 inches, average humidity of 45 per cent, and an average hourly wind velocity of 6.9 miles, with the highest hourly velocity of 53 miles, which was recorded in October, 1906.

The percentage of sunshine annually is 76 out of a possible 100. In order that this percentage may be more thoroughly appreciated I may say that Boston has 55 per cent, Buffalo 49, New York 56, Pittsburg 44, Philadelphia and Washington 57, Detroit 52, St. Louis, Jacksonville and Des Moines each 60, Cincinnati 38, while Atlanta, Ga., the highest of which I have secured any record, has but 61.

Santa Fe has a population of about 10,000, and not only is the city itself picturesque and attractive to the tourist and invalid, but the surrounding country abounds in scenic prehistoric and historic attractions. Three railroads enter the city—the Santa Fe System, Denver and Rio Grande, and the Santa Fe Central. A tent-city sanatorium is maintained near the town.

EL PASO, TEX.

El Paso, although located within the Commonwealth of Texas, is situated in that part of the State which is naturally a portion of New Mexico. It is the gateway to New Mexico from all the Gulf States, as well as from California. Its altitude is 3,767 feet, with a climate very much the same as that of Las Cruces. Great numbers of invalids resort there in the winter months.

El Paso is a city of about 50,000 people, and is a convenient and attractive resting place for invalids en route to New Mexico.

ADVICE TO PATIENTS INTENDING TO RESORT TO THE SOUTHWEST.

A word as to the character of cases for which the climate of New Mexico is best suited may not be amiss. This may be better expressed by enumerating those who should not seek it.

First, consumptives should not come to New Mexico without sufficient means to procure the necessities and even the luxuries of life, chiefly because most of them are not fit to engage in the struggle for a living, and, secondly, because there are many more applicants for work than places. As a rule consumptives need rest, while undue exercise has caused many deaths which have been attributed to altitude.

Patients with advanced valvular heart disease do not do well in high altitudes, and those who, by reason of the great extent of lung tissue involved, or for other reasons, have a low vital capacity, as shown by small chest expansion, would do better to reach a high altitude by gradual stages, or, before coming, to increase their breathing capacity by appropriate chest-expansion exercises; although the earlier the diagnosis is made and the more prompt the resort to appropriate climate the greater the probability of cure. Advanced cases, especially if with no serious complications, frequently do well. I have just discharged a half dozen such cases (apparently cured), which have been under treatment three to seven years, and one of these had also a very heavy albuminuria, which likewise cleared up. A tendency to hemorrhage is not a bar to residence in high altitude; indeed, the statistics of the Fort Stanton Sanatorium show that there is less probability of hemorrhage at 6,000 feet than at sea level, and many cases of laryngeal tuberculosis recover completely. A consumptive coming west should be referred to some physician in the locality in which he intends stopping in order that he may be properly advised as to the manner of life he should adopt in order to receive the greatest possible benefits from the climate.

SUMMARY.

To summarize, New Mexico as a resort for consumptives has the following advantages:

- (a) Altitude.
- (b) Low relative humidity.

(c) Large percentage of sunshine, advantageously distributed as to season.

(d) Cold or cool nights.

(e) Moderate wind movement.

(f) Small precipitation.

(g) Rarity of fogs.

(h) Pure air.

(i) Well drained soil with low percentage of soil moisture.

In conclusion I quote from "Climatology of the United States," Bulletin 2 of the Department of Agriculture, by Professor Henry:

In general the climate (of New Mexico) is such as to permit outdoor work and outdoor life the year round under conditions that are comparatively comfortable and pleasant. The wind storms that prevail during February, March, and April are the only serious drawbacks to the climate, which otherwise presents comfortable and healthy conditions the year round.

Acknowledgment is hereby rendered to Mr. C. E. Linney, section director, United States Weather Bureau, Santa Fe, N. Mex., for valuable meteorological tables used in this report; to Prof. John Weinzirl, of Albuquerque, Mr. John R. De Mier, of Alamogordo, and Messrs. McLenathen and Tracy, of Carlsbad, for information regarding their respective localities; also to Col. Max Frost, of Santa Fe, N. Mex., for valuable assistance and information.

Meteorological data for Santa Fe, N. Mex.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	An- nual.
Average number of days:													
Clear	18	14	16	14	15	16	11	11	17	20	19	18	189
Partly cloudy	9	9	11	12	13	12	16	16	10	8	8	9	133
Cloudy	4	5	4	4	3	2	4	4	3	3	3	4	43
With precipitation	5	7	6	5	7	6	13	9	7	5	4	5	79
Average monthly precipitation for 34 years	0.60	0.76	0.74	0.79	1.13	1.06	2.68	2.38	1.64	1.05	0.77	0.71	14.31
Average monthly snowfall	4.7	6.6	4.5	3.1	0.2	0	0	0	0	0.4	2.8	6.1	28.4
Average monthly relative humidity	54	54	42	34	36	33	46	47	46	46	48	54	45
Mean maximum temperature	39	43	54	60	70	79	82	80	74	63	50	43	61
Mean minimum temperature	19	22	29	34	43	52	57	56	48	38	27	21	3
Mean temperature for 34 years	29	33	40	47	56	66	69	68	61	50	39	31	49
Highest monthly temperature	76	75	82	84	86	92	96	97	90	85	77	65	a 97
Lowest monthly temperature	-13	-11	0	11	24	33	43	40	27	13	-11	-13	b -13
Average hourly wind velocity	6.3	7.2	7.9	8.3	7.9	7.2	6.5	5.9	5.8	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.9
Highest velocity	38	46	50	44	51	48	45	40	46	53	51	40	c 53
Percentage of sunshine	74	73	75	78	76	79	69	72	76	80	78	76	76
Prevailing wind direction	NE.	NE.	SW.	SW.	SW.	SW.	SE.	SE.	SE.	SE.	SE.	NE.	SE.

a On August 9, 1878.

b On January 21, 1883, and December 25, 1879.

c In October, 1896.

Average number of days each year with minimum temperature below 32°	129
Average number of days each year with maximum temperature above 90°	2
Average date of last killing frost in spring	Apr. 15
Average date of first killing frost in fall	Oct. 19
Average number of days with fog (annual)	2
Average number of days with hail (annual)	4
Average number of days with snow (annual)	27
Average number of days with thunderstorms (annual)	25

Meteorological data for Las Vegas, N. Mex.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual.
Average number of days:													
Clear	23	17	21	20	17	15	15	17	18	21	20	23	227
Partly cloudy ..	7	8	8	8	13	12	14	13	10	8	8	6	115
Cloudy	1	3	2	2	1	3	2	1	2	2	2	2	23
With precipitation	2	3	3	4	8	9	11	10	8	3	3	3	67
Average monthly precipitation for 19 years.....	0.46	1.00	0.67	0.89	2.11	1.86	3.99	2.94	2.52	1.04	0.85	0.66	18.99
Average monthly relative humidity.....	48	46	43	42	51	52	56	56	53	52	51	50	50
Mean maximum temperature.....	47	48	57	65	73	81	83	83	74	64	56	47	65
Mean minimum temperature.....	19	21	28	34	43	50	55	54	47	36	27	19	36
Mean temperature for 19 years.....	33	34	41	50	58	66	69	68	61	50	41	33	50
Highest monthly maximum.....	69	71	76	82	90	98	96	97	93	82	76	70	a 98
Lowest monthly minimum	-9	-31	-11	12	26	34	40	44	32	15	2	-9	b -31

a In 1902.

b In 1905.

Meteorological data for Fort Stanton, N. Mex.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual.
Average number of days:													
Clear	16	14	13	15	16	13	10	11	13	20	16	16	173
Partly cloudy	11	10	13	12	12	13	15	15	11	7	9	12	140
Cloudy	4	4	5	3	3	4	6	5	6	4	5	3	52
With precipitation	4	5	5	3	4	7	11	11	8	4	4	4	70
Average monthly precipitation for 28 years.....	0.64	0.72	0.86	0.64	0.89	1.76	3.16	3.44	2.30	1.45	0.67	0.88	17.41
Average monthly relative humidity for 7 years.....	60	55	47	37	34	41	55	57	59	56	59	61	52
Mean maximum temperature for 7 years.....	47	52	56	65	72	81	83	80	74	66	55	49	66
Mean minimum temperature for 7 years.....	21	27	29	36	44	50	56	54	48	37	28	24	38
Mean temperature for 28 years.....	35	38	44	51	60	67	69	67	61	52	42	36	52
Highest monthly temperature.....	69	76	73	78	85	94	95	92	86	80	72	68	95
Lowest monthly temperature.....	-6	-3	6	14	29	34	46	44	31	22	7	-18	a -18
Average hourly wind velocity.....	8.0	9.2	8.4	8.2	7.5	6.0	4.5	4.7	4.4	5.2	6.1	6.8	6.6
Highest velocity.....	51	54	60	60	63	42	44	36	30	42	44	50	b 63
Monthly average snowfall.....	1.6	2.1	8.2	Tr.	0	0	0	0	0	Tr.	4.2	6.2	22.3

a December 22, 1887.

b In May.

Average date of last killing frost in spring..... May 6
 Average date of first killing frost in autumn..... Oct. 5

Meteorological data for Las Cruces, N. Mex.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	An- nual.
Average number of days:													
Clear	19	17	19	20	20	20	14	14	18	22	22	20	225
Partly cloudy	7	7	8	7	9	8	10	12	7	6	4	6	91
Cloudy	5	5	4	3	2	2	7	4	5	3	4	5	49
Average monthly precipitation	0.32	0.50	0.28	0.17	0.25	0.58	1.84	1.71	1.45	0.76	0.57	0.44	8.82
Average monthly relative humidity.	52	52	46	42	40	42	54	58	59	56	55	53	51
Mean maximum temperature	58	61	69	77	85	94	93	92	87	77	67	57	76
Mean minimum temperature	23	26	32	39	46	56	62	61	54	41	29	23	41
Mean temperature	42	46	53	61	70	78	80	79	73	62	49	42	51
Highest monthly temperature	70	76	82	88	95	102	102	99	96	88	78	71	.....
Lowest monthly temperature	10	12	18	28	34	44	54	54	42	28	18	12	.....
Average monthly wind velocity	5.8	7.2	8.8	8.7	8.0	7.0	6.4	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.6	6.7

Report from Gulf Quarantine, Miss.—Beriberi on bark Infatigable from Para.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Wille reports, July 3: The Norwegian bark *Infatigable*, from Para, Brazil, arrived at this station on the 23d ultimo, with 4 cases convalescent beriberi on board.

The vessel was granted pratique for Pascagoula without other detention than the five days required by the regulations.

STATISTICAL REPORTS OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY, STATES AND CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—UNTABULATED.

CALIFORNIA.—Month of May, 1907. Estimated population, 2,001,193. Total number of deaths reported to the State board of health, 2,540, corresponding to an annual death rate of 14.9 per 1,000 population. Deaths from contagious diseases were as follows: Diphtheria 19, enteric fever 27, measles 28, scarlet fever 16, whooping cough 15, and 378 from tuberculosis.

FLORIDA.—Reports to the State board of health for the week ended June 29, 1907, show as follows: Enteric fever—*Jacksonville* and *Mayport*, 5 cases; *Plant City* and *Tampa*, 8 cases; *Tallahassee*, 1 case. Malarial fever—*Fernandina*, 1 case. Tuberculosis—*Jacksonville*, 1 case.

ILLINOIS—*Quincy*.—Month of June, 1907. Estimated population, 43,000. Total number of deaths, 53, including diphtheria 4, and 6 from tuberculosis. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 39, measles 13, scarlet fever 1, and enteric fever 3.

INDIANA—*Anderson*.—Month of June, 1907. Estimated population, 25,000. Total number of deaths, 25, including 6 from tuberculosis. Cases: Diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, measles 27, and scarlet fever 1.

Marion.—Month of June, 1907. Estimated population, 27,000. Total number of deaths, 7. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 2, enteric fever 7, scarlet fever 1, and smallpox 1.

IOWA—Cedar Rapids.—Month of June, 1907. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 30, including scarlet fever 2. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Measles 3, scarlet fever 8, and smallpox 2.

Davenport.—Two weeks ended June 30, 1907. Estimated population, 45,000. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from scarlet fever. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 3, enteric fever 2, measles 26, scarlet fever 6, whooping cough 2, and 2 from smallpox.

Keokuk.—Month of June, 1907. Estimated population, 16,000. Total number of deaths, 16. No cases of, nor deaths from, contagious diseases reported.

KENTUCKY—Henderson.—Month of June, 1907. Estimated population, 15,000. Total number of deaths, 24, including 6 from tuberculosis. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Enteric fever 3, measles 11, and tuberculosis 2.

MICHIGAN.—Month of May, 1907. Estimated population, 2,611,792. Total number of deaths returned to the State department for the month was 3,169, including enteric fever 46, diphtheria 28, scarlet fever 14, measles 48, whooping cough 13, and 234 from tuberculosis. The total number of deaths from all causes corresponds to an annual rate of 14.3 per 1,000 estimated population.

MINNESOTA.—Month of May, 1907. Estimated population, 1,979,658. Reports to the State board of health show as follows: Total number of deaths, 1,290, including diphtheria, 22, enteric fever 27, measles 9, scarlet fever 7, smallpox 2, whooping cough 8, and 90 from tuberculosis. Deaths reported from State institutions during the month numbered 43, including enteric fever 1 and 8 from tuberculosis.

MONTANA—Helena.—Month of June, 1907. Estimated population, 21,000. Total number of deaths not reported. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, and measles 3.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Concord.—Month of June, 1907. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths 36, including scarlet fever 1 and 3 from tuberculosis. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 4, measles 10, scarlet fever 8, and tuberculosis 3.

Franklin.—Month of June, 1907. Estimated population, 6,000. Total number of deaths, 10. Cases of contagious disease reported: Diphtheria, 6.

NEW JERSEY—Phillipsburg.—Month of June, 1907. Estimated population, 13,500. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from diphtheria. Two cases of diphtheria reported.

West Hoboken.—Two months ended June 30, 1907. Estimated population, 35,000. No deaths reported. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 20, enteric fever 7, measles 21, scarlet fever 32, smallpox 5, and whooping cough 3.

NEW YORK—Cohoes.—Month of June, 1907. Estimated population, 24,183. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from diphtheria. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 3, enteric fever 3, and tuberculosis 1.

OHIO—Newark.—Month of June, 1907. Estimated population, 28,500. Total number of deaths 23, including 1 from tuberculosis. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Enteric fever 1, measles 1, scarlet fever 2, whooping cough 4, and tuberculosis 1.

OREGON—Portland.—Month of May, 1907. Estimated population, 175,000. Total number of deaths 168, including diphtheria 4, enteric fever 1, and 15 from tuberculosis. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 27, enteric fever 8 (including 2 brought to city for treatment), measles 62, scarlet fever 19, smallpox 4, and whooping cough 4.

PENNSYLVANIA—Beaver Falls.—Month of June, 1907. Estimated population, 12,000. No deaths reported. Cases: Measles 2, and scarlet fever 2.

Dunmore.—Month of June, 1907. Estimated population, 17,500. Total number of deaths 24. No deaths from contagious diseases reported. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 2, measles 1, and scarlet fever 3.

Highspire.—Month of June, 1907. Estimated population, 1,500. Total number of deaths 3. Four cases of measles and 1 case of tuberculosis reported.

Homestead.—Two weeks ended June 21, 1907. Estimated population, 16,000. Total number of deaths 19, including enteric fever 1, measles 1, and 3 from tuberculosis. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Enteric fever 1, measles 7, scarlet fever 1, and smallpox 1.

York.—Month of June, 1907. Estimated population, 49,000. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from diphtheria. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 2, enteric fever 5, and measles 52.

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, June 28 to July 12, 1907.

[For reports received from December 28, 1906, to June 28, 1907, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 28, 1907.]

[NOTE.—In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.]

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
District of Columbia:				
Washington.....	June 16-22.....	1		
Total for District.....		1		
Illinois:				
Chicago.....	June 23-July 6.....	6		
Galesburg.....	June 16-29.....	2		
Joliet.....	May 31-June 15.....	5		
Springfield.....	June 21-27.....	1		
Total for State.....		14		
Indiana:				
Indianapolis.....	June 17-30.....	3		
La Fayette.....	June 18-July 1.....	5		
Marion.....	June 1-30.....	1		
South Bend.....	June 16-29.....	4		
Total for State.....		13		
Iowa:				
Cedar Rapids.....	June 1-July 1.....	2		
Davenport.....	June 15-30.....	2		
Total for State.....		4		
Kansas:				
Kansas City.....	June 16-29.....	7		
Total for State.....		7		
Kentucky:				
Covington.....	June 23-29.....	5		
Louisville.....	June 22-28.....	2		
Total for State.....		7		
Louisiana:				
New Orleans.....	June 16-29.....	9	1	
Total for State.....		9	1	
Massachusetts:				
Lawrence.....	June 16-27.....	2		
Total for State.....		2		
Michigan:				
Detroit.....	June 16-22.....	14		
Total for State.....		14		
Minnesota:				
Anoka County.....	May 21-27.....	3		
Beltrami County.....	May 6-June 10.....	27		
Benton County.....	Apr. 30-May 6.....	2		
Big Stone County.....	May 14-June 17.....	13		
Blue Earth County.....	May 14-June 3.....	10		
Brown County.....	May 14-June 13.....	27		
Carver County.....	May 1-June 17.....	47		
Cass County.....	May 1-June 11.....	23		
Chisago County.....	May 14-June 11.....	19		
Clay County.....	May 14-June 17.....	7		
Crow Wing County.....	May 14-20.....	1		
Dakota County.....	May 14-June 11.....	2		
Faribault County.....	May 1-June 17.....	35		
Fillmore County.....	June 1-17.....	1		
Grant County.....	May 27-June 3.....	2		
Hennepin County.....	May 1-June 17.....	88		
Houston County.....	May 1-June 6.....	2		
Isanti County.....	May 1-27.....	18		
Itasca County.....	May 6-June 17.....	6		
Kandiyohi County.....	June 4-11.....	18		
Lake County.....	May 14-June 3.....	3		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Minnesota—Continued.				
McLeod County.....	May 27-June 18...	4	.....
Millelacs County.....	May 1-27.....	2	.....
Morrison County.....	Apr. 30-May 6.....	1	.....
Nicollet County.....	May 1-June 3.....	5	.....
Nobles County.....	June 14-18.....	1	.....
Pine County.....	May 28-June 3.....	1	.....
Ramsey County.....	May 1-June 11.....	24	.....
St. Louis County.....	May 1-June 11.....	25	.....
Scott County.....	May 1-20.....	5	.....
Sherburne County.....	May 14-20.....	1	.....
Stearns County.....	May 1-June 18.....	38	.....
Steele County.....	May 6-27.....	7	.....
Todd County.....	May 6-13.....	1	.....
Traverse County.....	May 6-13.....	8	.....
Wabasha County.....	May 1-27.....	1	.....
Washington County.....	May 1-June 18.....	13	.....
Wilkin County.....	May 1-20.....	18	.....
Yellow Medicine County.....	May 1-6.....	1	.....
Total for State.....		510		
Mississippi:				
Biloxi.....	May 1-31.....	1	.....
Total for State.....		1		
Missouri:				
St. Joseph.....	June 16-29.....	6	.....
St. Louis.....	June 16-22.....	5	.....
Total for State.....		11		
New Jersey:				
Newark.....	July 1-6.....	1	.....
West Hoboken.....	April 1-June 30...	5	.....
Total for State.....		6		
New York:				
New York.....	June 23-29.....		1	
Total for State.....			1	
North Carolina:				
Greensboro.....	June 23-29.....	1	.....
Total for State.....		1		
Ohio:				
Cleveland.....	June 22-28.....	4	.....
Cincinnati.....	June 30-July 5.....	2	.....
Toledo.....	May 19-June 22...	24	.....
Total for State.....		30		
Oregon:				
Multnomah County, Port- land.....	May 1-31.....	4	.....
Total for State.....		4		
Pennsylvania:				
Homestead.....	June 8-14.....	1	.....
New Castle.....	June 1-30.....	3	.....
Total for State.....		4		
Tennessee:				
Memphis.....	June 23-29.....	4	.....
Nashville.....	June 24-July 6.....	6	.....
Total for State.....		10		
Texas:				
Galveston.....	June 22-28.....	1	.....
San Antonio.....	June 16-22.....	3	.....
Total for State.....		4		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Utah:				
Uintah County	May 1-31	1		
Wasatch County	May 1-31	11		
Total for State		12		
Virginia:				
Richmond	June 12-29	7		
Total for State		7		
Washington:				
Fort Steilacoom	May 10-30	2		
Seattle	May 1-31	26		
Spokane	June 16-29	21		Two imported.
Tacoma	June 23-29	1		
Total for State		50		
Wisconsin:				
Manitowoc	June 16-22	1		
Milwaukee	June 16-29	6		
Total for State		7		
Grand total, United States.		728	2	

Weekly morbidity and mortality table, cities of the United States.

Cities.	Week ended—	Popula- tion, United States census, 1900.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cases and deaths.																					
				Tuber- culosis.		Yellow fever.		Small- pox.		Varicel- loid.		Chol- era.		Typhus fever.		Enteric fever.		Scarlet fever.		Diph- theria.		Measles.		Whoop- ing cough.	
				Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Altoona, Pa.	June 29	38,973	14																						
Ann Arbor, Mich.	do	14,569	4	1	2																				
Auburn, N. Y.	June 22	30,345	11	6	1																				
Do.	June 29	30,345	10	1	1																				
Baltimore, Md.	do	508,957	173	17	30																				
Belleville, Ill.	do	17,484	2																						
Berkeley, Cal.	June 22	13,214	8																						
Biddleford, Me.	do	16,145	1																						
Binghamton, N. Y.	June 29	38,647	10	1																					
Boston, Mass.	do	500,892	214	43	25																				
Braddock, Pa.	do	15,564	11																						
Brockton, Mass.	do	40,063	11																						
Cambridge, Mass.	do	91,886	12	2	3																				
Camden, N. J.	do	75,935	27	1																					
Camden, S. C.	do	2,441	1																						
Carbondale, Pa.	do	13,536																							
Charlotte, N. C.	do	18,091	10																						
Chelsea, Mass.	do	34,072	12																						
Chicago, Ill.	do	1,698,575	479	8	66																				
Chicago, Mass.	do	19,167	7			4																			
Cincinnati, Ohio	do	325,902	43	32	11																				
Cleveland, Ohio	June 28	381,766	135	27	9																				
Clinton, Mass.	do	13,667																							
Columbus, Ga.	June 29	17,614	10																						
Covington, Ky.	do	42,988	11	1		5																			
Dayton, Ohio.	do	85,333	30																						
Detroit, Mich.	do	265,704	100			8																			
Dunkirk, N. Y.	do	11,616	7	2	2																				
Elkhart, Ind.	do	15,184	3																						
Elmira, N. Y.	do	35,672	11																						
Erie, Pa.	do	52,733	12	2	2																				
Evansville, Ind.	July 4	59,007	20	5	1																				
Everett, Mass.	June 29	24,336	5	2	1																				
Fall River, Mass.	do	104,863	40	6	6																				
Findlay, Ohio	do	17,613	5																						
Galesburg, Ill.	do	18,607	7			1																			

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

AFRICA.

Report from Cape Colony—Plague at King Williams Town—Examination of rodents for plague infection.

The following report on the outbreak of plague at King Williams Town is received from the medical officer of health for the colony, under date of May 27:

A case of plague in a European female was discovered on the 24th instant and removed to the local plague hospital. Three cases now remain under isolation and treatment at the plague hospital.

During the week 290 rats (including 164 found dead) and 73 mice (including 7 found dead), and 2 cats, both found dead, were examined and 105 rats, 2 mice, and 1 cat found to be plague infected, and 52 rats and 2 mice probably plague infected.

Sanitary measures against plague.

The following is received from Consul Mosher, under date of May 31:

A case of bubonic plague was discovered at King Williams Town, near East London, Cape of Good Hope, about April 26, and there have been 5 cases in all since that date, 2 Europeans and 3 natives, of which 2 cases (native) proved fatal. Plague-infected rodents caused the outbreak, and it is believed that there was an epidemic among rodents long before the first human case occurred. The infected area has been located and defined, and is now in process of disinfection. A thorough house to house inspection of the town is being made by the borough council, who have appointed four special inspectors under the supervision of the permanent sanitary inspector for this purpose.

AUSTRALIA.

Examination of rodents for plague infection in New South Wales and Queensland.

The following information is taken from plague bulletins forwarded by Consul-General Bray, at Melbourne:

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sydney.—Week ended May 4, 1907. Number of rodents destroyed, 2,148; examined, 427; infected 1.

QUEENSLAND.

Brisbane.—Week ended May 4, 1907. Rodents destroyed, 773; examined, 636; found infected, 0.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Report from Belize, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robertson reports as follows: Week ended June 27, 1907. Present officially estimated population, 8,500; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bill of health issued to the following-named vessel:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.
June 21	Origen.....	New Orleans	27	4	

Number of aliens sailing for United States ports from this port during the week, 1.

CHINA.

Reports from Hongkong—Quarantine restrictions—Plague and smallpox.

Passed Assistant Surgeon White reports, for weeks ended May 18 and 25:

Restrictions enforced by Hongkong remain as reported on May 11. Restrictions enforced against Hongkong remain as reported on May 11.

Quarantinable diseases May 18, 1907: Plague, 9 cases, 7 deaths; smallpox, 12 cases, 8 deaths.

Quarantinable diseases May 25, 1907: Plague, 10 cases, 10 deaths; smallpox, 8 cases, 6 deaths.

Reports from Shanghai—Inspection of vessels—Smallpox on United States Cruiser Wilmington.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom reports, May 29 and June 4:

Week ended May 25, 1907. Supplemental bills of health granted to two steamships; two vessels, 274 crew and 116 steerage passengers, inspected; one case of illness, tuberculosis, on board the steamship *Hong Kong Maru*, investigated; manifests signed for 8,061 pieces of freight.

The report of the municipal health department shows for the week among foreigners 2 new cases and among natives 32 deaths of smallpox.

The only out port reporting quarantinable disease was Tientsin, at which place there occurred 2 cases of smallpox. Two cases of smallpox, one mild and one confluent, appeared on board the United States cruiser *Wilmington* in this port during the week, both of which were promptly removed to the municipal isolation hospital. The crew of the ship were vaccinated, the men bathed, and their effects disinfected by steam.

Smallpox is very prevalent here, and there are many foreigners in the isolation hospital and elsewhere in the settlement suffering with it. The published reports do not cover all of the cases occurring among

this class, and I am quite sure they include but a relatively small percentage of those existing among the Chinese. The disease is not of a particularly virulent type.

Week ended June 1, 1907. Two supplemental and three original bills of health granted to four steamships and one sailing vessel; five vessels, 228 crew and 4 cabin passengers inspected; two cases of ordinary illness on board the steamship *Seminol* investigated; manifests signed for 6,794 pieces of freight, and 3 pieces inspected and passed; effects of 35 crew disinfected by steam, and 35 men bathed and vaccinated.

The report of the municipal health officer shows for the week among foreigners 3 new cases, and among natives 51 deaths from smallpox.

The only reason for the continuance of this disease so late into the warm weather seems to be the presence of many sufferers from the famine area. It is well known that smallpox prevails to a considerable extent in the concentration camps. The disease is spread throughout the length and breadth of the settlement and there are many foci of infection. It is among foreigners as well as natives, and I personally know of 13 cases among the former class.

There developed during the week 2 more cases of smallpox among the crew of the United States cruiser *Wilmington*. They were removed to the isolation hospital, and the ship is now in self-imposed quarantine. She was not, however, disinfected after the removal of the last 2 cases. I recommended the bathing of the crew, the disinfection of their effects by steam, and their temporary removal from the ship immediately after the bathing and disinfection, and that the living quarters of the latter be thoroughly disinfected with sulphur or formaldehyde gas and washed down with a disinfecting solution, as I consider the ship thoroughly infected. After this procedure I suggested the inspection of the crew twice daily, in order to isolate immediately any sick, and the immediate removal of any really suspicious cases to the observation ward of the isolation hospital, this to be continued until the incubation period from the last exposure has elapsed.

The board of naval officers, called by the senior naval officer, deemed it wise, however, to wait for a few days pending further developments.

Relapsing fever has made its appearance to a considerable extent here, especially among the Chinese. Malta fever is also present.

There were no quarantinable diseases reported during the week from out ports.

COLOMBIA.

Report from Santa Marta—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Mengis reports as follows: Week ended June 23, 1907. Estimated population, 6,000; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, fair. Dengue fever and smallpox are present.

Bills of health issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
June 17	Brewster	.....	34	0	0	0
20	Valdivia	.....	41	0	0	0

COSTA RICA.

Report from Limon, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Goodman reports as follows: Week ended June 22, 1907. Estimated population, 6,000; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.
June 16	San José.....	Boston.....	44	7	0
17	Sarnia.....	New York.....	62	11	5
18	Dictator.....	Mobile.....	19	0	0
19	Banan.....	do.....	16	0	0
19	Belvernon.....	do.....	20	0	0
20	Karen.....	New Orleans.....	22	1	0
20	Venus.....	do.....	26	1	0
21	Matina.....	New York.....	47	5	0
22	Greenbriar.....	New Orleans.....	45	1	0
22	Alps.....	do.....	26	0	0

One bill of health for Panaman port viséed.

CUBA.

Report from Cienfuegos—Inspection of vessels—Summary for month of June, 1907.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Marsillan reports, July 1:

Week ending June 29, 1907.

Vessels inspected and fumigated.....	2
Bills of health issued.....	2
Crews inspected.....	87
Immune certificates issued.....	3

I was informed by the local board of health that Dr. Claudio Delgado, from the superior board of health of Cuba, arrived at Cruces on the 24th ultimo, with 50 men, to undertake sanitary work as a precautionary measure against yellow fever.

The American schooner *Future*, arrived from Nova Scotia fifteen days ago, had 2 cases of malaria on board—a mild one, treated on board the vessel, which recovered, and a severe one, which was sent to hospital for treatment.

The two vessels fumigated were: The Spanish steamship *Martin Suenz*, from Habana for Mobile, and the German steamship *Bierawa*, from Santiago for Galveston, Tex. On inspection, all temperatures of crews were found normal.

Month of June, 1907.

Vessels inspected.....	10
Vessels inspected and fumigated.....	11
Bills of health issued.....	21
Crew inspected.....	765
Crew inspected, landed here.....	5
Crew inspected, taken on here.....	4
Passengers inspected.....	6
Immune certificates issued.....	8

The sanitary condition of the city during the month has been satisfactory. No quarantinable disease entered the port during the month, and only leprosy is present in the city.

Estimated population 37,000.

There were no transactions for the Canal Zone or the Republic of Panama during this month.

Report from Habana—Summary of cases of yellow fever in the Republic (Habana included) from January 1 to June 15, 1907.

The following is received from Minister Morgan, under date of June 20:

No.	Date of attack.	Birthplace.	Domicile.	Result.
1	Jan. 2...	Spain.....	Santa Clara.....	Died January 10.
2	Mar. 31..	do.....	Nueva Paz.....	Discharged April 14.
3	May 16..	do.....	Union de Reyes.....	Discharged May 29.
4	May 21..	do.....	San Nicolas.....	Died May 27.
5	May 24..	do.....	Nueva Paz.....	Discharged June 7.
6	May 29..	do.....	Ranchuelo.....	Under treatment.
7	May 31..	do.....	Nueva Paz.....	Discharged June 14.
8	June 3..	do.....	San Nicolas.....	Discharged June 11.

Report from Matanzas—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Yellow fever case at Union de Reyes.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nunez reports, July 1:

Week ended June 29, 1907. Bills of health issued to five vessels bound for United States ports; two immune certificates granted to passengers destined for New York by way of Habana, and the following vessels fumigated: British steamships *John Bright* and *Dundonian*, with 24 and 28 crew, respectively, no passengers, both bound to New Orleans; and the American schooner *Andrew G. Pierce*, with 6 crew, no passengers, destined for Tampa, Fla. The latter vessel was cleansed and pumped out on account of foul bilge water and a concentrated solution of chloride of lime was thrown in. She was fumigated eight days afterwards. No sickness on board.

July 9. One yellow fever reported to-day, Union de Reyes.

Report from Santiago—Yellow fever case on steamship Puerto Rico.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports:

July 10. One suspicious yellow fever taken from steamer *Puerto Rico* embarked Habana for Spain. Diagnosis unconfirmed. Will advise.

July 11. Diagnosis confirmed.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Puerto Barrios—Inspection of vessels—Health conditions at Zacapa improved.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wailes reports as follows: Week ended May 29, 1907. Present officially estimated population, 250; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, fair. No new cases of yellow fever reported since May 28. Military encampment at Zacapa broken up, and general health improved.

Bill of health issued to the following-named vessel:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.
June 25	Anselem	New Orleans	41	0	.....

Further relative to yellow fever case previously reported.

Doctor Wailes reports, June 23:

The yellow fever case already reported from Puerto Barrios occurred in the person of the Spanish physician in charge of the cuartel. The case is clearly defined. I wired Doctor Lytle of the railroad hospital, who arrived to-day, and who unhesitatingly confirms my diagnosis. This is the fifth day of the fever; crisis pending. The case came to my knowledge after the sailing of the *Origen* on Wednesday, the 19th.

HAWAII.

Report from Honolulu—Quarantine transactions.

Chief Quarantine Officer Cofer reports, June 16:

Week ending June 15, 1907.

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued	8
Vessels disinfected and bills of health issued	3
Cabin passengers inspected	71
Steerage passengers inspected	359
Crew inspected	131
Pieces of steerage baggage disinfected	359
Pieces of baggage for crew disinfected	196
Number of hides disinfected	1,268
Number of persons declined certificates on account of fever	10

HONDURAS.

Report from Ceiba, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Reynolds reports as follows: Week ended June 23, 1907. Present officially estimated population, 6,500. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week good.

Bills of health issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
June 17	Colombia	New Orleans	17	0	0	0
19	Spero	do	19	2	0	0
20	Rosina	do	31	0	0	0
20	Alfred Dumois	Charleston	17	0	0	0
20	Alene	New Orleans	32	11	0	0
23	Harald	Mobile	18	1	0	0

*Report from Puerto Cortez, fruit port—Stegomyia calopus present—
Health of returning army good.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ames reports as follows: Week ended June 22, 1907. Present officially estimated population, about 2,400; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, excellent. *Stegomyia calopus* present (very few); Nicaraguan army departed June 21, 1907; health of troops (600), excellent.

Bills of health issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
June 16	Hiram	15	0	0	0
17	Nicaragua	16	1	0	0
18	Origen	27	0	0	0
20	Utstein	15	0	0	0
20	Harald	18	0	0	0
22	Mercator	17	2	0	0

Report from Tela—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Roe reports as follows: Week ended June 22, 1907. Present officially estimated population, about 1,250; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.
June 18	Rosina	New Orleans	31	0	0
19	Alfred Dunois	Charleston	16	0	0
19	Alene	New Orleans	31	0	0
22	Harald	Mobile	18	0	0

INDIA.

Report from Calcutta—Transactions of service—Cholera, plague, and smallpox—Cholera epidemic in Kashmir.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eakins reports, May 30:

Week ended May 25, 1907. Bill of health issued to the steamship *Clan MacIntyre* bound for Boston and New York with a total crew of 72. The usual precautions were taken, holds fumigated, rat guards placed on wharf lines, and Asiatics' effects disinfected.

Week ended June 1, 1907. Bill of health issued to the steamship *Moltkefels* bound for Philadelphia and New York with a total crew of 57, and 1 passenger.

Week ended May 25, 1907. Forty-six deaths from cholera, 130 deaths from plague, and 32 deaths from smallpox in Calcutta.

In Bengal and India, during the same week, 1,011 cases and 925 deaths, and 56,927 cases and 52,098 deaths from plague, respectively.

The cholera epidemic in Kashmir continues. The number of cases and deaths reported for the week ended May 27 was 1,447 and 782, respectively, as against 1,484 and 762 recorded in the previous week. Since November, 1906, the total number of cases of cholera reported in Kashmir was 9,103, of which 4,918 have ended fatally.

ITALY.

Reports from Naples—Inspection of vessels—Emigrants recommended for rejection—Smallpox in Italy.

Passed Assistant Surgeon McLaughlin reports, June 10 and 17:

Vessels inspected at Naples and Palermo week ended June 8, 1907.

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
June 4	Roma	New York.....	1,518	160	1,550
6	Campania	do	2,033	220	2,980
6	Re d'Italia	do	1,184	170	1,450
7	König Albert.....	do	1,458	170	1,550
8	Indiana	do	1,539	150	1,780
	Total		7,532	870	9,310

PALERMO.

June 7	Re d'Italia	New York.....	481	467	123
--------	-------------------	---------------	-----	-----	-----

Rejections recommended.

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Trachoma.	Favus.	Suspected trachoma.	Suspected favus.	Other causes.	Total.
June 4	Roma	21	2	10		6	39
6	Campania	40	9	23	2	20	94
6	Re d'Italia	28	3	12	2	10	55
7	König Albert.....	19	5	10	1	8	43
8	Indiana	43	4	18		14	79
	Total	151	23	73	5	58	310

PALERMO.

June 7	Re d'Italia	12		48		6	66
--------	-------------------	----	--	----	--	---	----

Week ended June 15, 1907:

Vessels inspected at Naples, Messina, and Palermo.

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
June 10	Città di Torino	New York	949	70	1,150
11	Lazio	do	1,276	160	1,350
11	Napolitan Prince	do			
12	Carpathia	do			
12	Canopic	Boston	1,196	180	1,480
12	Bulgaria	New York	1,911	260	2,380
13	Perugia	do	561	90	980
13	Italia	do	325	50	750
14	Madonna	do	1,607	290	1,580
15	Europa	do	1,770	180	2,150
	Total		9,625	1,280	11,820

MESSINA.

June 14	Italia	New York	266	96	278
---------	--------------	----------------	-----	----	-----

PALERMO.

June 14	Perugia	New York	657	580	200
15	Italia	do	710	902	152
	Total		1,367	1,482	352

Rejections recommended.

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Trachoma.	Favus.	Suspected trachoma.	Suspected favus.	Other causes.	Total.
June 10	Città di Torino	38	3	8		3	52
11	Lazio	24	3	12		1	40
11	Napolitan Prince						
12	Carpathia						
12	Canopic	23		28		4	55
12	Bulgaria	39	8	16	1	10	74
13	Perugia	22	2	11	1	7	43
13	Italia	6	1	3		2	12
14	Madonna	31	3	18		8	60
15	Europa	34	5	9		9	57
	Total	217	25	105	2	44	393

MESSINA.

June 14	Italia	14				2	16
---------	--------------	----	--	--	--	---	----

PALERMO.

June 14	Perugia	13		24		6	43
	Italia	15		28		5	48
	Total	28		52		11	91

Smallpox.—Week ended June 20, 1907. Cases: Borghetto San Nicolo (Porto Maurizio), 1; Bergamo, 1; Seriate (Bergamo), 1; Vedelazo, 2; Castello di Godezo (Treviso), 1; Bologna, 1; Crevalcore, 1; Molinella (Bologna), 1; Bagnoli del Trigno, 1; Montoro Superiore, 1; Paternopolis, 3; Quaglietta (Avellino), 1; Bovalino (Reggio Calabria) 18; Grotte (Girgenti), 1.

Further relative to case of smallpox removed from steamship Perugia.

The following is received from Doctor McLaughlin, under date of June 24:

The case of smallpox found among the emigrants of the steamship *Perugia*, June 13, 1907, was turned over to the port physicians, together with 53 suspected contacts. These port physicians are officers of the Italian Government. They asked our requirements, and were advised to isolate the case, bathe, disinfect clothing of the contacts, disinfect bedding and premises, and to detain the contacts under observation for a period of fourteen days. They informed me that these requirements coincided with those of the Italian Government, and would be carried out to the letter. I found that the port physicians turned the case over to the Cotugno Hospital, which is under control of the municipality of Naples and is the city hospital for contagious diseases. Four days after the admission of the case into the Cotugno Hospital the child was sent back to the boarding house, where the 53 contacts were detained. This was discovered on the 17th. The child had crusts, and I protested to the port physicians and the representative of the physicians in charge of the emigrants. They expressed surprise and regret at the premature discharge of the case, and promised to see that it was again isolated. The case was still with the others in the boarding house on the 18th, 20th, and 22d, when our officers visited the house. On June 22 two fresh cases of varioloid were found among the 53 suspects detained by my orders in the boarding house. These were removed, but the original case was still there, and still in a condition to infect, as the crusts had not all disappeared. We make a daily inspection of the boarding house, but under the circumstances the house must be considered infected, and consequently the period of fourteen days' observation can only commence from the time when the suspects, after being bathed and their clothing disinfected, are removed to another clean boarding house for observation. The remaining suspects will not be permitted to embark until they complete a period of fourteen days in a clean locality under the personal supervision of an officer of this station.

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama—Plague.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Cumming reports, June 12:

After an interval of five years or more plague is now present in this community. Several plague-infected rats were found last winter in an outlying district where this outbreak started.

May 23 a rice and fuel merchant in Tobe called in a physician to be treated for a "severe cold." Death followed the next day, and a certificate of "acute inflammation of the brain" caused an investigation

by the health department, with diagnosis of bubonic form of plague, confirmed by laboratory examination. The funeral was stopped, body cremated, and family (wife, one child 8 years and one 4 years old, and servant) and guests were isolated under medical surveillance. Four neighboring families were quarantined, the rest allowed to return home. Five rows of buildings containing 21 families were subjected to sanitary cleaning. Within a few days the wife and 4-year-old child of the above case died of plague, the latter having tonsillar plague.

May 27, a woman living in the rear of the above-named family in a small eel shop was attacked, the initial symptoms in this as in the others being simply "a severe cold." She died of bubonic plague on the 29th.

The above cases all seem to have come from the one focus, which is in a district of hovels inhabited by the poorest class and distant from the water front, canals in which sampans lie, emigrant hotels, godowns, and factories.

June 6, however, the outlook became more serious, when a case with death of a child 5 years old occurred in Uchida between the canal and not very far from the large warehouses on the water front. The next day, June 7, fourteen days after the first death, a woman living in the first infected neighborhood was attacked with symptoms of a severe cold and died with tonsillar plague.

These are all the cases of which I can hear, but in my round of the city yesterday afternoon and early this morning I saw two fenced-off blocks in Tobe, near the canal and main street, where disinfection was going on; and again in the Uchida district near some large godowns on the water front and the dry dock were two fenced-off areas, and I am informed infected rats are being found.

The sanitary authorities are working strenuously. The mayor has promised to see that emigrants are kept from infected districts.

Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Number of emigrants per steamship *Shinano Maru*, sailing June 12, recommended for rejection: For Seattle, 17. Per steamship *Korea*, June 12, 1907: For San Francisco or Honolulu, 14.

Report from Nagasaki—Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Sanitary Inspector Bowie reports:

May 23, 1907. Number of emigrants per steamship *Hongkong Maru* recommended for rejection, 10. June 6, 1907, per steamship *Korea*, 16.

Report from Kobe—Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Fowler reports, June 8:

Month of May 1907.

May 11, steamship *Kaga Maru*, 57 for Seattle; May 11, steamship *Doric*, 79 for Honolulu, 6 for San Francisco; May 16, steamship *Amiral Jaureguiberry*, 56 for Honolulu; May 18, steamship *Shawmut*, 16 for Tacoma; May 18, steamship *Coptic*, 80 for Honolulu, 5 for San Francisco; May 20, steamship *Minnesota*, 19 for Seattle; May 25, steamship *Tosa Maru*, 14 for Seattle; May 25, steamship *Hongkong Maru*, 76 for Honolulu, 3 for San Francisco.

These rejections were all for trochoma.

MEXICO.

Report from Coatzacoalcos—Data relative to campaign against yellow fever pursued at Coatzacoalcos and other towns comprised in the counties of Acayucan and Minatitlan, Veracruz, Mexico.

The following is received from Doctor Martinez, in charge of measures against yellow fever, under date of June —, 1907:

It was not until January 1, 1905, that Dr. Felipe A. Gutierrez, with a corps of experts and employees, established in a regular manner the service for the extermination of the disease in this port and surrounding towns.

The complete extinction is shown by the fact that since September 8, 1905, when the last case occurred, there has not been another recorded.

To attain this satisfactory result, the following measures have been and are being employed:

First. Daily domiciliary visits throughout the city by the sanitary agents to ascertain the sanitary condition of the inhabitants.

Second. The immediate isolation of any yellow fever cases or suspects in the pesthouse, situated on the opposite bank of the river, which is in perfect condition for this object, covered with screens and supplied with all necessities.

Third. The immediate fumigation with sulphur of the house occupied by the sick person or suspect, as well as neighboring houses, and very frequently the whole block. The house is covered with linen cloth to prevent the escape of mosquitoes and the smoke produced by the sulphur, which is burnt in the proportion of 40 grams to the cubic meter.

Fourth. The extinction of mosquitoes (*Stegomyia*), transmitters of the fever, by spreading petroleum over the deposits of water and holes in the streets, etc., which contain the germs, in which operation 450 gallons of crude petroleum are employed monthly.

Fifth. As a precautionary measure a sanitary inspection service is maintained on all passenger trains on the Tehuantepec National Railway by two employees of the service. At the same time the marine route and connections are watched by the service in the port.

Sixth. All passenger trains which arrive are fumigated with sulphur, the proportion used being 40 grams to the cubic meter, to prevent the possible invasion of any infected mosquitoes.

The result of the practice of these measures has been as follows:

	1904.	1905.	1906.
Cases of yellow fever.....	150	19	0
Deaths from yellow fever.....	45	5	0

The service is carried out with the same energy as if yellow fever actually existed. The complete absence of mosquitoes is observed. This is due to the spreading of petroleum.

Yellow fever has not existed in this port or neighborhood since September, 1905.

PANAMA.

Report from Bocas del Toro, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Osterhout reports as follows:

Week ended June 23, 1907. Present officially estimated population, 4,954; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
June 19	Bertha	New Orleans via Colon.....	26	0	14	0
19	Bluefields.....	New Orleans	23	1	2	0
20	Fort Morgan.....	Mobile	23	1	0	0
20	Hispania.....	do	19	0	0	0
22	Bertha	New Orleans	26	1	12	0

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Reports from Manila—Plague in Indo-China and at Hongkong—Inspection of vessels.

Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser reports, May 14, 21, and 28:

Week ended May 11, 1907. No quarantinable diseases reported for the city of Manila. Vessels granted consular bills of health as follows:

May 4, the United States army transport *Sherman*, with 183 crew and 536 passengers, granted a bill of health for San Francisco via Nagasaki and Honolulu. Crew and steerage passengers bathed and their effects and baggage disinfected. Vessel partially disinfected. All persons on board inspected at the hour of sailing. Cargo and baggage either disinfected or passed after inspection, and so certified.

May 10, the British steamship *Chingtu*, with 70 crew and 62 passengers, granted a supplemental bill of health for Zamboanga.

May 11, the British steamship *Linan*, with 66 crew, en route from Hongkong and Amoy to Iloilo, granted a supplemental bill of health.

Plague in Indo-China.

No quarantinable diseases for week ended May 18, 1907. Manila still continues to remain free of plague, the last case having been reported April 20, 1906. The disease has, however, made its appearance in Saigon, Indo-China, and in view of the large shipments of rice which are being continuously made from that port to Manila, it has been deemed advisable to require all vessels from that port to discharge their cargo in the bay into lighters, to request the crew to remain on board, and to fumigate the vessels several times during the discharge of the cargo.

There has also been a decided increase in the number of cases of plague reported at Hongkong, the number having risen from a few cases per week to 15 cases and 10 deaths for the week ended May 11, 1907. On account, however, of a service officer being stationed at that port who inspects all vessels before they proceed to the Philip-

pine Islands, it has not been deemed necessary to impose any additional restrictions upon vessels from Hongkong upon their arrival here.

Vessels clearing for United States ports treated as follows:

May 13, the United States army transport *Dix*, with 134 crew and 8 passengers, was granted a consular bill of health for Seattle and Tacoma. Crew and passengers inspected on board at the hour of sailing. Cargo and baggage either disinfected or passed after inspection.

May 13, the German steamship *Alesia*, with 46 crew, en route from New York to Iloilo and Cebu, was granted a supplemental bill of health.

May 16, the British steamship *Taiyuan*, with 72 crew and 43 passengers, en route from Yokohama to Zamboanga, was granted a supplemental bill of health for Zamboanga.

May 16, the British steamship *Stettin*, with 61 crew, en route from Saigon to Zamboanga, was granted a supplemental bill of health.

Week ended May 25, 1907. No quarantinable diseases at Manila. Consular bills of health issued as follows:

May 21, the British steamship *Indramayo*, with 58 crew, en route from China and Japan ports for Boston and New York via Cebu, was granted a supplemental bill of health after the usual inspection of personnel and cargo.

May 22, the British steamship *Poona*, with 114 crew, was granted a supplemental bill of health for Cebu.

May 22, the British steamship *Erroll*, with 45 crew, en route from Yokohama to New York, was granted a supplemental bill of health, personnel inspected, and manifests viséed.

May 22, the American steamship *Tremont*, with 138 crew and 56 passengers, was granted a consular bill of health for Tacoma, personnel inspected, baggage and cargo disinfected or passed after inspection, and manifests signed.

PORTO RICO.

Report from Ponce—Mortality, May, 1907.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ferrer-Torres reports June 20, through Chief Quarantine Officer Foster:

Number and causes of deaths in Ponce jurisdiction during the month of May, 1907.

Digestive system	89
Nervous system	8
Circulatory system	4
Respiratory system	20
Malarial fever	17
Tuberculosis	17
Congenital malformation	3
Puerperal fever	1
Rickets	5
Uncinariasis	3
Anaemia	5
Alcoholism	1
Old age	1
Carcinoma	1
Total	175

WEST INDIES.

Report from Castries, St. Lucia Island—Sanitary conditions good.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Maylie reports, June 17:

Sanitary condition of port very good; no quarantinable diseases.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR STATISTICAL REPORTS OF COUNTRIES AND CITIES—UNTABULATED.

AFRICA—*Zanzibar*.—Ten days ended May 31, 1907. Estimated population, 75,000. Total number of deaths, 31, including 3 from tuberculosis.

AUSTRALIA—*Freemantle and Perth*.—Month of January, 1907. Estimated population, 81,700. Total number of deaths, 119, including diphtheria 4 and 4 from enteric fever. Month of February, 1907. Total number of deaths, 97, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 6, measles 1, and 2 from whooping cough. Month of March, 1907. Total number of deaths, 86, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 5, measles 1, and 1 from whooping cough.

CENTRAL AMERICA—*Salvador—San Salvador*.—Three months ended December 31, 1906. Estimated population, 58,753. Total number of deaths, 370, including whooping cough 2 and 38 from tuberculosis. Three months ended March 31, 1907. Total number of deaths, 389, including 29 from tuberculosis.

COSTA RICA—*San Jose*.—Month of May, 1907. Estimated population, 25,525. Total number of deaths, 64, including enteric fever 1, and 3 from tuberculosis.

FRANCE—*Cannes*.—Month of May, 1907. Estimated population, 37,361. Total number of deaths not reported. Two deaths from smallpox reported.

Nice.—Month of May, 1907. Estimated population, 150,881. Total number of deaths, 223, including enteric fever 2, smallpox 1, and 35 from tuberculosis.

GIBRALTAR.—Two weeks ended June 23, 1907. Estimated population, 27,385. Total number of deaths 10. No deaths from contagious diseases.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended June 15, 1907, correspond to an annual rate of 13.1 per 1,000 of population, which is estimated at 16,024,458.

London.—One thousand one hundred and seventy-two deaths were registered during the week, including measles 56, scarlet fever 13, enteric fever 2, diphtheria 8, whooping cough 53, tuberculosis 157, and 19 from diarrhea. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 12.8 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,630 deaths were regis-

tered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 4 from measles, 2 from scarlet fever, 4 from diphtheria, and 5 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended June 15, 1907, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland, was 21.2 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,117,547. The lowest rate was recorded in Galway, viz, 3.9, and the highest in Sligo, viz, 62.4 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 191 deaths were registered, including measles 3, whooping cough 8, and 38 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended June 15, 1907, correspond to an annual rate of 17.2 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,812,171. The highest rate of mortality was recorded in Dundee, viz, 22.0, and the lowest in Greenock, viz, 11.0 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 599, including diphtheria 3, enteric fever 1, measles 5, and 43 from whooping cough.

JAPAN—Formosa.—Two weeks ended June 1, 1907. Estimated population, 3,050,004. Total number of deaths not reported. Three deaths from enteric fever and 299 from plague reported.

MALTA.—Two weeks ended June 15, 1907. Estimated population, 206,690. Total number of deaths, 172. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

MAURITIUS.—Month of March, 1907. Estimated population, 375,400. Total number of deaths, 1,058, including enteric fever 3, plague 3, and 2 from whooping cough.

SPAIN—Huelva.—Month of May, 1907. Estimated population, 24,000. Total number of deaths, 67, including enteric fever 2, measles 2, smallpox 1, and 11 from tuberculosis.

Seville.—Month of May, 1907. Estimated population, 148,315. Total number of deaths, 469, including diphtheria 5, enteric fever 5, measles 3, whooping cough 6, smallpox 15, and 72 from tuberculosis.

SWITZERLAND.—Week ended June 8, 1907. Reports from 18 cities. having an aggregate population of 867,056, show as follows: Total number of deaths, 230, including diphtheria 4, enteric fever 1, measles 5, and 42 from tuberculosis.

WEST INDIES—Curaçao.—Two weeks ended June 21, 1907. Estimated population, 31,600. Total number of deaths, 10. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

St. Christopher.—Five weeks ended June 22, 1907. Estimated population, 49,289. Total number of deaths, 129, including 4 from tuberculosis.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, from June 28 to July 12, 1907.

[Reports received by the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, from American consuls, through the Department of State, and from other sources.]

[For reports received from December 28, 1906, to June 28, 1907, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 28, 1907.]

[NOTE.—In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.]

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay.....	May 29-June 4....	.....	1	
Calcutta.....	May 12-25.....	.....	102	
Kashmir.....	May 11-27.....	2,931	1,544	From Nov. 1-May 25, 9,103 cases and 4,918 deaths.
Moulmine.....	May 5-11.....	.....	1	
Rangoon.....	May 12-25.....	.....	7	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Manaos.....	May 25-June 1.....	.....	1	
Para.....	June 9-22.....	3	3	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 13-26.....	4	4	
Cuba:				
Habana.....	June 25.....	1	.....	From Union de Reyes June 24.
Santiago.....	July 5-11.....	1	.....	From Union de Reyes July 5.
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	May 26-June 1.....	.....	1	
Guatemala:				
Puerto Barrios.....	June 27.....	1	.....
West Indies:				
Trinidad—Port of Spain..	June 16-22.....	2	.....

PLAGUE.

Africa:				
Cape Colony—King Williams Town.	May 24.....	1	.....	From Apr. 22 to May 24, 5 cases and 2 deaths.
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 13-26.....	2	.....
Chile:				
Antofagasta.....	May 11-17.....	30	13	
China:				
Hongkong.....	May 5-25.....	33	24	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	June 4-10.....	2	6	
Provinces—				
Assiout.....	June 7-13.....	11	6	
Behera.....	June 3-9.....	2	2	
Keneh.....	June 6-12.....	15	15	
Minieh.....	June 2-8.....	6	2	
French Indo China:				
Saigon.....	May 21.....	.....	.....	Present.
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Apr. 28-May 4....	2,134	1,577	
Madras Presidency.....	Apr. 28-May 4....	5	7	
Bengal.....	Apr. 28-May 4....	3,731	3,512	
United Provinces.....	Apr. 28-May 4....	22,242	19,982	
Punjab.....	Apr. 28-May 4....	59,827	51,305	
Burma.....	Apr. 28-May 4....	161	151	
Eastern Bengal and Assam	Apr. 28-May 4....	0	1	
Central provinces, including Berar.	Apr. 28-May 4....	848	662	
Mysore State.....	Apr. 28-May 4....	70	51	
Hyderabad State.....	Apr. 28-May 4....	19	16	
Central India.....	Apr. 28-May 4....	95	61	
Rajputana.....	Apr. 28-May 4....	268	198	
Kashmir.....	Apr. 28-May 4....	296	194	
Northwest frontier province.	Apr. 28-May 4....	74	55	
Baluchistan.....	Apr. 28-May 4....	.....	.....
Bahrein Island, in the Persian Gulf.	Apr. 21-27.....	7	4	
Grand total.....		89,777	77,776	

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Japan:				
Formosa.....	May 19-June 18...	367	299	From May 22 to June 7, 6 cases and 6 deaths.
Yokohama.....	May 27-June 7....	3	3	
Peru:				
Callao.....	May 16-30.....	2	2	
Chiclayo.....	May 16-30.....	3	1	
Lambayeque.....	May 16-30.....	1	.....
Lima.....	May 16-30.....	8	3	
Mollendo.....	May 16-30.....	3	1	
Paita City.....	May 16-30.....	.....	2	
Trujillo.....	May 16-30.....	6	2	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 12-25.....	.....	3	

SMALLPOX.

Africa:				
Portuguese East Africa—				
Lorenço Marquez.....	Apr. 1-30.....	3	.....
Austria:				
Galicia.....	May 26-June 1....	1	.....
Trieste.....	May 26-June 1....	1	.....
Brazil:				
Para.....	June 9-22.....	22	10	
Pernambuco.....	Apr. 15-30.....	.....	56	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 20-26.....	7	1	
Canada:				
Nova Scotia—				
Halifax.....	June 16-29.....	13	.....
Chile:				
Iquique.....	To May 17.....	.....	.....	Present.
China:				
Hankau.....	May 27-June 1....	2	.....
Hongkong.....	May 5-25.....	33	25	
Niuchwang.....	May 5-18.....	3	.....
Shanghai.....	May 12-June 1....	5	80	May 25, 4 cases on U. S. cruiser Wilmington.
Tientsin.....	May 19-25.....	2	2	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	May 26-June 1....	.....	1	
Egypt:				
General.....	Apr. 9-19.....	89	19	
Cairo.....	May 21-June 3....	6	3	
France:				
Cannes.....	May 1-31.....	9	2	
Lyon.....	June 5-11.....	.....	1	
Nice.....	May 1-31.....	1	1	
Paris.....	June 2-22.....	10	5	
Germany:				
General.....	June 2-8.....	10	.....
Bremen.....	May 5-11.....	2	.....
Königsberg.....	June 9-15.....	1	.....
Great Britain:				
Southampton.....	June 2-8.....	2	.....
Greece:				
Piræus.....	June 16-22.....	1	.....
Hawaii:				
Honolulu.....	June 23.....	8	3	On ss. Kumeric.
India:				
Bombay.....	May 12-June 4....	.....	2	
Calcutta.....	May 12-25.....	.....	66	
Italy:				
General.....	June 7-24.....	63	.....
Naples.....	June 14-22.....	2	.....	3 cases in all from ss. Perugia.
Java:				
Batavia.....	May 12-25.....	7	1	
Korea:				
Seoul.....	May 25.....	.....	.....	Present.
Madeira:				
Funchal.....	June 10-16.....	23	.....
Manchuria:				
Dalny.....	May 19-June 1....	5	1	

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Mexico:				
Aguas Calientes—				
Aguas Calientes.....	June 16-22.....	17		
Federal District—				
Mexico City.....	May 19-June 8.....		13	
Nueva Leon—				
Monterey.....	June 17-23.....		1	
Netherlands:				
General.....	May 19-21.....	1		
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	June 2-15.....	10		
Russia:				
Moscow.....	May 26-June 15...	29	6	
Odessa.....	June 2-15.....	6	3	
Riga.....	June 2-15.....	24		
St. Petersburg.....	May 11-June 1....	36	3	
Spain:				
Almeria.....	May 1-31.....		4	
Barcelona.....	June 2-10.....		1	
Cadix.....	May 1-31.....		6	
Huelva.....	May 1-31.....		1	
Seville.....	May 1-31.....		15	
Valencia.....	June 10-16.....	12		
Straits Settlements:				
Penang.....	May 19-25.....	1		
Switzerland:				
General.....	May 15-June 8....	4	0	
Turkey in Asia:				
Bagdad.....	May 19-25.....			Present.
Smyrna.....	April 16-May 30..		17	

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Aberdeen.....	June 15	174,579	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Acapulco.....	do	6,000	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adelaide.....	May 11	380,245	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aguas Calientes.....	June 22	40,000	80	2	...	...	...	17	...	1	...	...	...
Alexandretta.....	June 8	15,000	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amsterdam.....	June 22	564,537	123	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3
Asuncion.....	May 19	65,000	21	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Athens.....	June 8	200,000	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Baracoa.....	June 15	25,000	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.....	June 22	25,000	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Barranquilla.....	June 8	40,000	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Do.....	June 15	40,000	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belize.....	June 27	9,113	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belleville.....	June 17	8,972	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Do.....	June 24	8,972	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bordeaux.....	June 15	253,000	101	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Do.....	June 22	253,000	74	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Brunn.....	June 1	118,500	37	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brussels.....	June 15	623,202	155	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cairo.....	May 27	671,344	606	30	...	...	...	12	4	...	5	78	...
Do.....	June 3	671,344	736	22	...	...	...	1	9	10	2	58	...
Cartagena.....	June 8	30,000	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.....	June 15	30,000	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Catania.....	June 20	160,000	78	5	...	...	...	1	9	...	1	...	...
Chihuahua.....	June 25	37,000	36	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	1
Christiania.....	June 15	227,000	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cienfuegos.....	June 22	37,000	28	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cognac.....	June 15	19,483	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cologne.....	June 8	449,528	132	23	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	2
Columbo.....	May 18	173,254	115	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...
Do.....	May 25	173,254	105	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Constantinople	June 9	800,000	208	38						6	1	2	1
Do	June 16	800,000	216	33						2			2
Copenhagen	June 8	430,000	136	11									
Do	June 15	430,000	130	9									
Corinto	May 25	1,500	1							1			
Dalny	do	19,064	11	1						1			
Do	June 1	19,064	5					1					
Dresden	June 15	530,800	129	18								3	1
Dublin	do	390,691	191	38									
Dundee	do	165,748	70	3								3	
Durban	May 18	68,800	18	1									
Edinburgh	June 15	345,747	109									4	7
Flushing	do	20,253	6										
Fort de France	June 8	27,069	14										
Do	June 15	27,069	16										
Funchal	June 16	44,049	48	2				23					
Geneva	June 1	116,400	39										
Do	June 8	116,400	35										
Georgetown	May 4	36,567	84	8						1			
Do	May 11	36,567	109	10									
Do	May 18	36,567	61	3									
Do	May 25	36,567	32	5									
Do	June 1	36,567	97	8									
Glasgow	June 21	847,584	300									1	30
Göteborg	June 8	155,700	46	6									
Guayaquil	June 15	70,000	70	8			1	1	1				
Hamburg	do	824,792	202	31							2	3	1
Hamilton, Bermuda	June 18	20,206	2										
Do	June 25	20,206	3										
Havre	June 8	132,430	49	12									
Hull	June 15	266,762	61							1		1	2
Jalapa	June 21	22,000	27	1									
Kobe	May 25	345,952	114							1		3	
Do	June 1	345,952	135										
Lausanne	do	54,500	6										
Do	June 8	54,500	13										
Leith	June 15	83,668	27	4								1	
London	do	7,217,941	1,630							5	18	17	66
Lübeck	do	93,700	27	1						1		1	
Lyon	June 8	472,114	156	23							1		1
Mainz	June 15	99,350	29	3								1	
Managua	May 25	22,278	22	1									
Do	June 1	22,278	21	2									
Do	June 8	22,278	14	1						1			
Manchester	June 15	631,533	182	17							3	1	3
Mazatlan	June 8	21,000	11										
Do	June 15	21,000	19										
Messina	do	107,000	26	2						2			
Mexico	June 8	500,000	471	20				7	8		1	1	15
Milan	do	565,854	41								1	1	3
Do	June 15	565,854	39							1		1	5
Monte Cristi	June 22	1,500	1										
Monterey	June 23	100,000	59	5									
Moscow	June 1	1,335,104	673	77				1	1	4	6	11	25
Do	June 8	1,335,104	697	82				3	2		6	12	28
Nagasaki	June 1	168,436	39							1			
Do	June 8	168,436	45									1	
Naples	do	600,000	201	13									
Do	June 15	600,000	172	8									
Do	June 22	600,000	197	6								2	
Newcastle on Tyne	June 15	264,511	68								1	1	
Nuevo Laredo	June 22	8,000	5	1									
Odessa	June 8	461,000	181	27						4	4	3	5
Palermo	June 15	330,000	128	14									
Patras	do	40,000	16	4								1	1
Penang	May 4	100,429	65	11									
Do	May 18	100,429	80	9									
Pireus	June 15	70,000	30	5					1	2			
Port Elizabeth	June 1	32,959	7	2								2	
Port of Spain	do	60,000	44	3									
Do	June 8	60,000	34	8	2		2						
Do	June 15	60,000	37	3						2			

• Intervening week previously reported

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Queenstown	June 8	7,684	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	June 15	7,684	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rangoon	May 25	252,155	174	6	43	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rheims	June 9	109,859	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	June 16	109,859	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rotterdam	June 15	395,295	107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Do	June 22	395,295	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sagua la Grande	do ..	22,634	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. George's	June 1	2,189	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. John, N. B.	June 29	40,789	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salford	June 15	236,670	62	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1
Samana	do ..	3,500	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Feliu de Guixols ..	June 22	11,094	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
San Pedro	Mar. 30	7,000	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	Apr. 27	7,000	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Cruz de Tenerife.	June 8	46,000	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	June 15	46,000	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santander	June 16	53,574	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santiago de Cuba	June 22	45,500	31	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schiedam	June 15	30,030	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Singapore	May 25	252,373	280	35	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
South Shields	June 15	113,460	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stettin	do ..	255,000	87	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3
Stockholm	June 1	324,488	107	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Sunderland	June 15	155,859	61	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	5
Tuxpan	June 18	13,000	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	June 25	13,000	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Valencia	June 16	215,687	101	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Venice	June 8	174,398	40	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Veraacruz	June 15	32,000	42	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	June 22	32,000	27	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victoria, B. C.	do ..	25,000	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vienna	June 15	1,979,003	653	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5	20
Vigo	do ..	36,000	9	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Hartlepool	do ..	66,750	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnipeg	June 22	111,000	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,

Surgeon-General,

United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.